

# Electronic Benefit Transfer

#### The Modern Benefit Delivery System

Ву

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#### Modernizing Benefit Delivery

- Food Stamp Program overview
- EBT in the Food Stamp Program
- How EBT works



## Program Scope

- 19.1 million people per month
- \$20.5 billion
- \$ 4.8 billion in administrative costs
- 145,000 licensed stores
- 1,500 National staff
- \$80 per month per person
- \$186 per household



#### Program Characteristics

- National uniform rules for eligibility and benefit determination
- Joint National-State administration
  - National funded benefits
  - National rules
  - State run local operations
  - Administrative costs split 50-50



## Benefits Issued Monthly

#### Households can buy:

- Foods for home preparation and consumption
- Seeds and plants that produce food for the household to eat

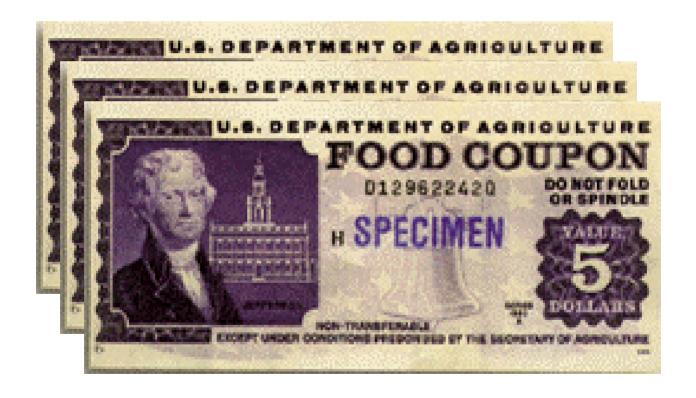
#### Households cannot buy:

- Alcoholic beverages or tobacco
- Non-food items such as pet foods, soaps, paper products, household supplies
- Vitamins and medications
- Food that will be eaten in store
- Hot foods

#### Food Stamps cannot be exchanged for cash



## A Paper World





## How the Paper World Worked

- Coupons printed and assembled into books
- Books shipped to states for issuance
- Books issued to recipients
- Coupons torn out and used at stores
- Coupons redeemed through banking system like checks/money
- Coupons destroyed



#### Issues

- Cost
- Logistics
- Float
- Accountability
- Administration

- Stigma
- Cash Change
- Trafficking/Fraud
- SOLUTION?



#### **EBT**







## Technology Requirements

- Comparable to Debit Card Platform
- May include one or more technologies:
  - Integrated Circuit Chips
  - Magnetic Stripes
  - Anti-Counterfeiting
- Interoperability
- Performance
- Security



### Technology Requirements

#### Exceptions

- Targeted Benefit
- Funds Movement at Point of Redemption
- Additional Reporting Requirements

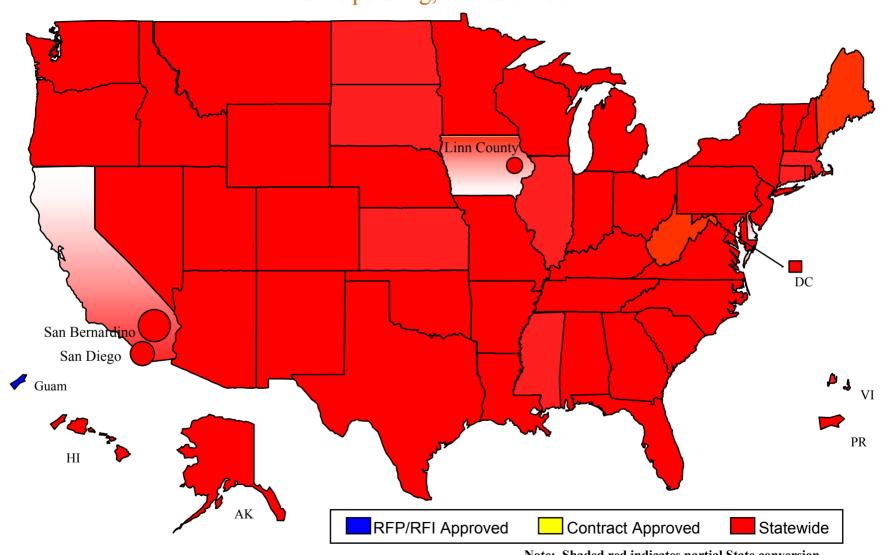


#### EBT Milestones

- Early demonstrations (1984-1992)
- FSP Regulations published (1992)
- Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act passed mandated EBT (1996)

#### FSP EBT- June 2003

52 Operating, 48 Statewide\*



Note: Shaded red indicates partial State conversion.
\*Count includes Puerto Rico

EBT as Percent of Total FSP Redemptions **Mar.03** 98.23% 100% 82.00% 90% 75.53% 80% 67.00% 70% 53.05% 60% 50% 25.62% 40% 30% 15.35% 11.49% 20% 0.07% 0.14% 0.31% 1.20% 2.10% 2.65% 10% **EST** 

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

**EST** 

2004



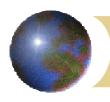
## Advantages of EBT

- Less Stigma for Recipients
- Greater Security for Recipients
- Fast Payment to Retailers
- Better Financial Management for FNS
- Reduced Fraud
- Better Fraud Detection Tools
- Reduced Cost

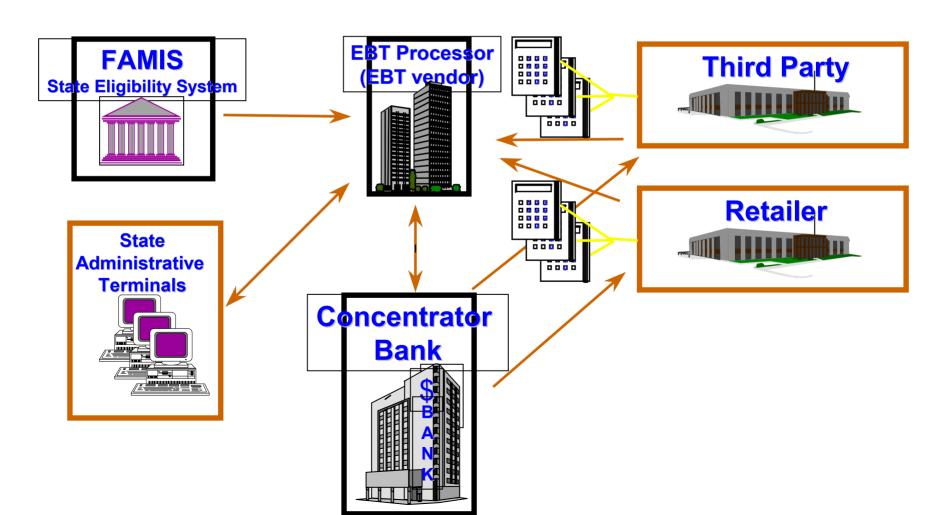


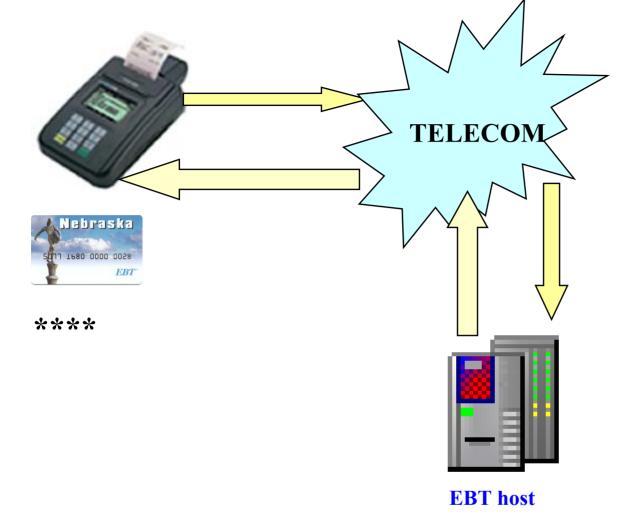
### EBT Components

- Account Setup & Benefit Authorization
- Card Issuance and Training
- Recipient Account Maintenance
- Transaction Processing
- Customer Service
- Retailer Participation
- EBT Settlement and Reporting



## EBT Infrastructure





Store FNS #

Card PAN

Card status

PIN (encrypted)

Benefit type

**Balance** 

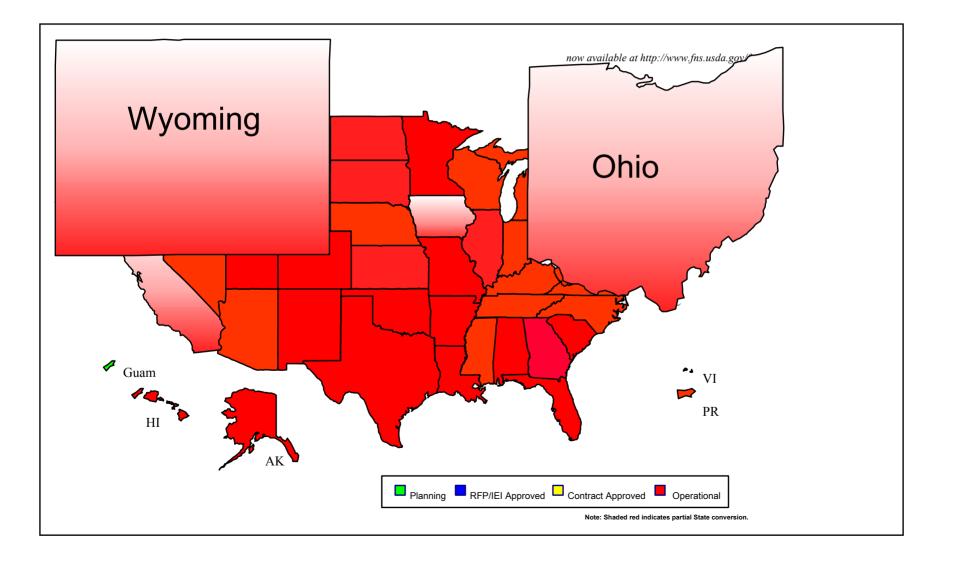


## EBT Programs

- Food Stamps
- TANF
- Child Care
- Employment & Training

- Medicaid Eligibility
- Child Support
- Other State Cash
- WIC

#### What About Smart Cards ...





### Differences from On-Line

- Benefits loaded at store(s) chosen by recipient
- Balance and PIN on the card chip
- Telecommunication not required
- Hot card file not centralized
- Upload for settlement and to update card balances



## Off-line EBT

- PROs
  - Lots of data space on card
  - Added security
  - No telecom downtime

#### CONs

- Not adopted by commercial sector
- Cost of equipment/cards
- Load it or lose it
- No hotcard file
- Not interoperable



## EBT Card Technologies in the future?

- Biometric applications may be more suited to smart cards
- WIC and health record maintenance seem to be more suited to smart card technology
- Security capabilities